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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	ARPIT SANGAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	554275
Center	ONLINE	Date	28/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best -

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. **(150 words) 10**
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji (1825–1917), known as 'Grand Old Man of India' created a ground for national consciousness, unity and political mobilization before Gandhi's arrival.

Naoroji's indelible imprint on national movement :-

① Social reforms - worked for women education, and child welfare eg. Rast Goftar, his newspaper

② Religious reforms - Rahnumai Mazdayasan sabha (1951) to reform Parsi religion

③ Political work -
- East India Association (1866) to mobilise opinion in England regarding India's condition
- Co-founder of INC (1885) - to mobilise people on political matters.

(4) International efforts

- First Asian to be elected to British House of Commons

(5) Work within INC - respected by both Extremists and Moderates - acted as binding force in 1906 session.

(6) Economic drain theory - published 'Poverty and Un British" Rule in India' to aware people

Effects of his work
- → Heightened national unity and national consciousness
- → Brought forward exploitative nature of British rule
- → Strengthening INC
- → Enhancing political participation by India

Dadabhai Naoroji earned the title of 'Official ambassador of India'. as he worked outside India too to strengthen national movement.

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Quit India Movement was launched on 8th August, 1942 with Gandhiji as the leader

Reasons for QIM
- No effective power devolution to Indian
- Failure of August offer (1940)
- Excessive resource drain from India
- British entered World War II with consulting Indians

QIM marked a new direction because:

① First time a direct call to leave India - Earlier mainly focus on power decentralisation

② Increased mass mobilisation across India - participation of women, youth, capitalists

③ Even British had to pacify with greater Indian involvement – as seen from Cripps Mission.

④ Came at a time when British were weakest – huge damages in World War II.

⑤ More power devolution post W.W. II

⑥ Nationalism seeped into Army and Navy too – Ex. HMIS Talwar – ratings revolt.

⑦ Gandhi's leadership feared British to an extend that they started crackdown on movement within same day.

QIM was impactful as within 5 years of it. India got independence and became a constitutional democracy.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. **(150 words) 10**
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II ended in 1945 with a lot of bloodshed and economic losses :-

A new international order post world war II :-

① Britain's international influence and power as world hegemon reduced.

② Rise of United States of America (USA) as a military and economical power.

③ Increased nuclearisation of world.
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki incident made visible that nuclear weapon possession a necessity

④ Huge destruction in Europe led to slowing down of Europe's economy

(5) Increased decolonization across the world - Eg. India (1947) ; China (1949)
↳ USA's support to it through Truman's doctrine.

(6) Rise of a bi-polar world - USA seen as a promoter of Capitalism and USSR of communism

(7) Alliance formation - USA's NATO and USSR's Warsaw pact.

(8) Formation of United Nations (UN) to prevent third world war, promote international peace and security, and ensure socio economic impact.

Post World War - II the world order entered into Cold War era till 1991. At UN's 75th anniversary it is needed that UN's functional autonomy is enhanced to make it efficient as it was in post World War II.

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4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) acted as a peace treaty between India and Pakistan post 1971 Indo-Pakistan war and 1999 Kargil war respectively.

Simla Agreement 1972
- → Ceasfire post Bangladesh formation - Pakistan army surrendered
- → Independent Bangladesh formation

Lahore Declaration (1999)
- → Line of Control (LOC) demarcated
- → Agreement to ensure no such conflicts in future.

How they were key milestones :-

① Prevented possibility of Nuclear Escalation
↳ which could have lead to socio-economic destruction.

(2) Stability on eastern side of India - as friendly relations between India - Bangladesh.

(3) Rise of multilateralism like SAARC, BIMSTEC - to promote regional peace and security.

(4) Increased escalation of Pakistan's state sponsored terrorism on diplomatic stage

(5) lead to prominent cease fire violations

(6) Enhanced international focus on region prevented more such conflicts

(7) India's learnings
- → To improve border management
- → Enhanced diplomatic engagement
- → Exposing Pakistan's Policies.

Still regular ceasefire violation continue. Need it to return back to these agreements to increase stability in the region.

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5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security is about security economic and social interest of a person to enhance well being.

Social security includes
- Employment enhancement → Unemployment wage
- Better working condition
- Health support → Old-Age support ex. pension
- Increased Insurance coverage.

Economic empowerment need in social security :-

① To improve livelihood opportunities and better working condition
Eg: Article 41

② Support during unemployment ex. MGNREGA scheme

③ Insurance coverage - Increased density and intensity to deal with uncertainity

(4) Pension for old age people e.g. Atal Pension Yojana

(5) focussing on widow livelihood - as most Indian women financially dependent on their husbands.

Social empowerment need in social security

(1) To prevent social exclusion and discrimination Ex. Prevention of manual scavenging Act.

(2) Increased financial independence ex. improving labour force participation rate

(3) Preventing health expenditure induced poverty - E.g. Ayushmann Bharat.

(4) Enhance social resource equity especially for disadvantaged Eg. Land reforms.

Social security spans across many SDG's - No poverty, no hunger, gender equality, health etc. This requires multi ministerial collaboration.

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6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation is enhanced interdependence, interconnectedness and interaction among nations. This increased post USSR disintegration.

Manifestation in Local in Global :

① Increased workforce flow - Ex. India's doctors, engineers in USA, Indian workers in UAE.

② Expansion of Indian ancient culture - E.g. Yoga - International Yoga Day on June 21st.

③ Indian products popularity in the world
Ex. • Indian spices in Europe
• India's IT industry in Africa, Asia

④ Indias food popularity

⑤ Others → Medical Tourism
→ Tourism
→ Students studying abroad

Manifestation in global in the local :-

① In digital space → Facebook, whatsapp, Samsung, Nokia, Apps.

② In product space
- → Automobiles Eg. Hyndai
- → Exotic fruits Ex. New Zealand's Kiwis
- → Clothing Ex. Nike
- → Gadgets Ex. Apple's plant in India

③ Literature and science and technology
Ex. - Transfer of technology (Bullet trains)

④ Increased FDI inflow

⑤ Macdonaldisation of India's food

⑥ Walmartization of India's retail space.

To strike a balance between two India launched Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative with focus on 'Vocal for local till local becomes global'. To fulfill this vision need is to improve ease of doing business in India

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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.
(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Crimes against women increased by 7.3% as per NCRB's Report in 2019. This included crimes across ages faced by women like :-

① Before birth :- • Female foeticide
② Post birth :- • Female infanticide
③ Childhood :- • Child's sexual abuse (>90% times done by relatives)
④ Workplace sexual harassment
⑤ Domestic violence - dowry related violence
⑥ Abduction and Kidnapping
⑦ Rape - 8% of total crimes registered against women.

Crimes faced throughout lifetime
→ sexual violence
→ physical violence
→ violence due to inequality
→ violence in form of aspersions cast

Ways to address the issue effectively :-

① Empowering institutions like NCW,

② Increased police capacity and judicial speed → Training, increased resources, more female police force.

③ Enhanced legislative support - focus on conviction rather than strictness of law -

④ Awareness generation among women
→ Increased physical capacity
→ Awareness about good touch, bad touch

⑤ Improved ethical infrastructure in society → Gender appropriate behaviour taught during socialization

Govt efforts
- → Dowry prohibition Act
- → Prevention of sexual harrasment at workplace Act, 2013
- → SAKHI centres
- → Increased women personnel.

Tripartite collaboration of citizens, CSO's and government is needed to make public and private space safe for women.

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8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. **(150 words) 10**
शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forests are ~~forestgn~~ forests located within the boundary of defined urban areas Ex. Aarey forests in Mumbai. It includes
↳ forested regions
↳ Regions with high tree canopy density.

Benefits

① Reduced pollution in urban areas
② Promotion of biodiversity of flora and fauna in urban areas
③ Increased greenery in public spaces
④ Use of fallow land to turn into ~~produ~~ productive land
⑤ Act as a deterrent towards unscientific and unsustainable urbanisation
⑥ Improved tourism opportunities
E.g Bannerghata National Park, Bangalore

Steps taken by government :

① Vision of increasing forest area to 33% of total land area.

② Promotion of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

③ SIA (Social Impact Assessment) promotion to empower local stakeholders

④ Defining as ~~Economic~~ Environmental sensitive zones (ESZ's)

⑤ Planting trees at fallow land eg. along highways.

⑥ empowering NGT and other institutions.

To promote urban forestry, need is to increase adoption of innovative methods like MIYAWAKI method - where you turn your backyard to forests. It will help in fulfilling India's INDC's under Paris Agreement.

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

IT industry required favourable government policies, trained workforce and is a footloose industry. This increased globalisation impact on the industry.

Location of IT industry in world
- USA : New York city, silicon valley.
- Canada : Vancouver, Toronto
- Europe : Germany and UK
- Missing in Africa
- Asia : India, UAE
- Australia.

Impact of globalisation :

① Innovation in globalised countries - located mostly in USA, Europe.

② Trained workforce now could easily migrate - Ex: India has immense trained workforce but many go to America

(3) Hardware development not by capital rich nations - more globalised nation carry hardware availability

(4) More democratic nature of country - increase development of industry.

(5) More interconnectness - more promotion of remote location

Eg. → India as call center hub
→ Norway, Finland as data storage
→ USA as headquarters.

Location in India → Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi, Pune, Gurgaon → All regions are more impacted by globalisation

However globalisation has resulted into newer concerns like data localisation.

Thus need it to ensure promotion of IS industry along with data privacy.

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10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco-tourism is tourism done in environmentally sustainable manner.

Using eco-tourism to enhance sustainability

① Promoting environmental biodiversity as tourist centres

② Making tourism industry sustainable - less impact on landscape.

③ Tourist places cleaner and less polluted
↳ increased footfall
↳ better experience

④ Empowering local communities

⑤ Promoting already existing infrastructure

Challenges that exist :

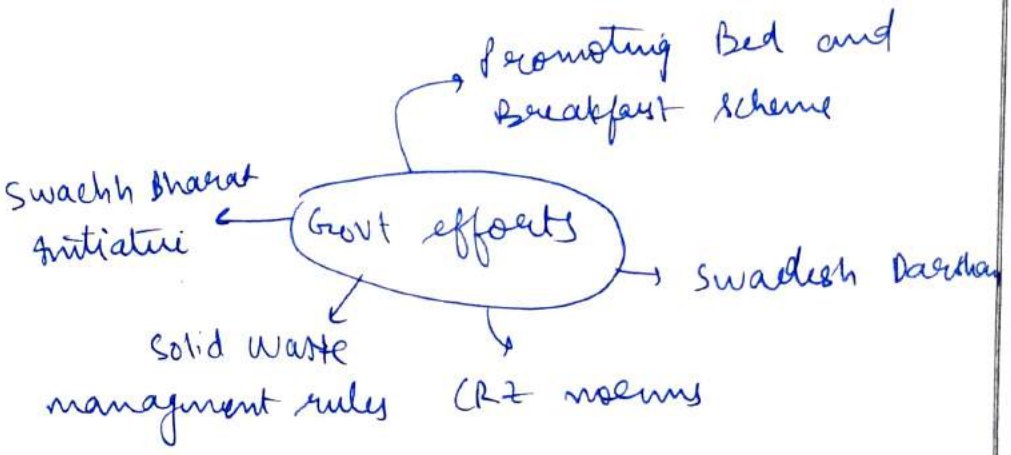
① Poor legislative framework
↳ Non implementation in true spirit
eg. CRZ violations

(2) Low awareness among
- local communities
- tourists

(3) Poor support from environmental policies in other areas

(4) Untrained workforce and business to incorporate eco-tourism

(5) Lack of best practices



This will help tourism industry to grow at a faster pace

11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism and Jainism gained prominence around 3rd - 4th century BC due to Buddha and Mahaveera. This brought forward different form of architecture.

Buddhism related architectural development

① Stupa building reached it's zenith
→ Bhabru Bairat stupa
Examples → Sanchi stupa

② Pillar edicts by Ashoka - Architecture use to promote religious values

③ Stone-cut cave architecture
Ex. Ajanta caves - many viharas and chaityas

(4) Sculpture gained prominence - Buddha sculpture

Gandhara Art	Mathura Art	Amravati Art
• In North-West - Indus Coast	• In plains - Yamuna Coast	• On Krishna River
• Use of grey sandstone	• Use of Red Sandstone	• Use of marble

(5) Increased integration with other form of art.
Ex. Ellora caves examples of this

(6) Building of ~~mat~~ monasteries i.e. viharas for monks

Jainism related architectural developments:-

① Rock cut cave architecture
Eg. Jain cave in Ellora caves

② Building of Jain temples across India in later periods too
Eg. Parsvanath temple
Eg. Mangi-Tungi Hills Nasik

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(3) sculptures related to Jainism
↳ Mostly of Mahavira / Rishabhdeva

(4) Teaching of Jainism inscribed on stones.

(5) Integration with Hindu temples
Eg. Khajuraho temple group has Jain temples

Effect of this development
- → Thousands of stupa constructed all over India
- → Propagation of these religions
- → Increased syncretism and value addition to the culture

These developments added on to the temple architecture development in later stages

12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

INC formed in 1885 during Lord Dufferin's rule as Viceroy. This is due to two contrasting policies per Dufferin rule by Lord Lytton and Lord Rippon :

Lord Lytton politics and role : (1876-1880)

① Royal Titles Act, 1876 - British Queen given Queen Empress of India title.
↳ Excessive Money spend during famines.

② Gagging Act to suppress vernacular paper by passing Vernacular press Act, 1876 Ex. Banning Amrit Bazar Patrika by Motilal Ghosh and Sisir Kumar Ghosh.

③ Arms Act, 1878 - prevented Indians from carrying gun without licence. Britishers could do that.

④ Reduction of civil services exam maximum age - 23 to 19
↳ Surendranath Banerjee though selected, was not allowed to join.

Role in INC formation
→ Indian National Association (1875) by Surendranath acted as pressure
→ Increased awareness about Britishers discrimination
→ Many leaders who later formed INC were affected by Gagging Act

Lord Ripon's liberal policies :-

① Repeal of Vernacular Press Act in 1882

② Lord Ripon's resolution of 1882 on local government - considered Magna Carta of local self government in India

(3) Starting census in 1881 in regular and complete form

(4) First factory Act, 1881 - welfare of working class → Children below 7 years not allowed
→ weekly holiday's

(5) Ilbert Bill - where Britishers could be tried by Indian judges - later modified due to British pressure.

Effects on INC formation
- → Ilbert Bill Controversy showed Britisher's superiority mindset.
- → Decentralisation made leaders politically aware
- → Need was felt to interact with British in formal ways

This culminated into INC formation which started as a meeting of 72 delegates and later went onto leading India to Independence

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13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji's greatness as a public figure lied in his non rigidity and regular updation of his methods which he used to fight against Britishers.

Varied methods of struggles used by Gandhiji :-

① leading from the front to motivate others - in initial stages
Ex. In south Africa he used this method to mobilise people.

② Non-cooperation as the starting point
Ex. Champaran satyagraha, 1917 - to show - respect for law as well as defying it if found discriminatory.

(3) Hunger strike to show sacrifice and encourage people when they lose hope.
Ex. During Ahmedabad Mill strike.

(4) He ~~not~~ never hesitated to stop his movement if it turned violent
Ex. Non-cooperation movement withdrawal after Chauri Chaura incident, 1922
⇓
showed non-compromising character.

(5) Belief in Struggle - Truce - Struggle (S-T-S) as he was aware of limited capacity of masses

(6) Civil disobedience used against highly discriminatory laws
Ex. Dandi March 1930 - to ensure Indians not taxed on salt
⇓
He ensured that the movement is done at time when it can create more impact.

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(7) withdrawal from politics (Ex. during 1934) whenever he felt he could serve better from outside.

(8) Individual Satyagraha showed how he managed to voice against both Colonialism and Nazism

(9) Quit India Movement, 1942 to get final independence

(10) Hunger strike ~~and~~ to stop communal violence

However certain values remained constant throughout his struggle :-

- Truth
- Non-violence
- satyagraha

This ensured that though his methods remains distinct - his means were pure and rational.

14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. **(250 words) 15**
औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial revolution is proliferation of machine based industries post 1750's. Imperialism is expanding sphere of influence by controlling polity and economy of other countries.

Relationship between industrial revolution and imperialism advent :-

① Dependence on same developments.

↳ Transport Ex. steam engine

Increased mobility of goods

Increased mobility of administrators

↳ Communication - Increased information flow

↳ Innovations -

Needed for IR

Increased inequality among nations where innovation took place vis others.

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② IR. dependent on two major things
↳ Raw material ⇒ Colonies provided both
↳ Market of these
E.g. India, South America.

③ To reap complete benefits of I.R need is to build monopoly in I.R
⇓
Done by keeping colonies technologically outdated.

④ It was seen that as soon as a nation get's industrial revolution imperialist tendencies increased
E.g. Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm policy.

⑤ Mercantalism – Belief that nation's wealth limited – Increase it by increasing exports and reducing imports
⇓
Both I.R and Imperialism complemented each other.

(6) Capitalism promoted industrialization and needed markets to invest - done by Imperialism.

(7) More colonies meant more power.
↳ Both helped in increasing political clout.

(8) Both depended on peasant exploitation in colonies

(9) Slave trade helped both by providing cheap labour.

Thus industrial revolution in itself was not the cause of imperialism but only Europe's industrialization was.

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15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is a unique Indian feature of hierarchical arrangement of groups. It's ascribed nature ensured that it persisted even after socio-economic and political changes.

Adaptation to socio-economic changes:-

① Increased employment opportunities by Article 16 → workplace discrimination still exist
→ Informal workers comprising 90% of workers still face discrimination

② Social mobility still poor - example India stands at 76/82 in WEF's Social Mobility Index.

(3) Emancipation of fewer castes
↳ Improper targeting of employment reservation

(4) Dominant caste phenomenon - as given by Indian sociologist M.N Srinivas :-
↳ Certain caste became stronger politically and economically due to OBC reservation Ex. Yadavs (Bihar), Jats (west UP)

(5) Indian Express report pointed out - In 86 board toppers of past 2-3 decades - no dalit or tribal
↓
Poor educational expansion.

Adaptation to political changes :-

(1) Dalit leader projected as a face in election - to grab votes - but no real work done post election.

(2) Improper targeting of political reservation

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(3) Still vote - bank politics used as a tool

Reasons for such persistence of caste system

- Highly hierarchical
- Belief that it's right and necessary
- Ascribed nature
- Lower social mobility
- Social exclusion.
- Inter-generational transfer

Two phenomenon observed in recent decades:

(1) Caste identities become more visible to backward caste - As they use reservation

(2) Became less visible for general - as they think their current family status is just due to their talent.

To deal with this issue their is need to properly target reservation, increase social interaction and citizen awareness.

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is affinity attached to belonging to a particular region. It can be both a threat and impactful tool.

Regionalism as a threat to national integrity:-

① Sons of soil doctrine - that resources of region belong to original inhabitants - leads to discrimination, violence

Eg. violence against North Indians in Mumbai

② Sub-nationalism - where nationalism becomes second to regionalism - leads to disintegration tendencies.

Eg. Manipur - where certain factions demand independence.

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③ Federalisation of foreign policies - dilution of centre's extra-territorial powers as given under Article 245
Ex. Teesta water issue

④ Border states - Regionalism in border states increases threat of disintegration.

⑤ Threat of Balkanisation - E.g. As seen in Yugoslavia and Catalonia.

Regionalism as a [tool] to facilitate political fragmentation :

① Increased decentralisation - effective democracy, better administration, fulfilling Gandhi's ideal of subsidiarity.

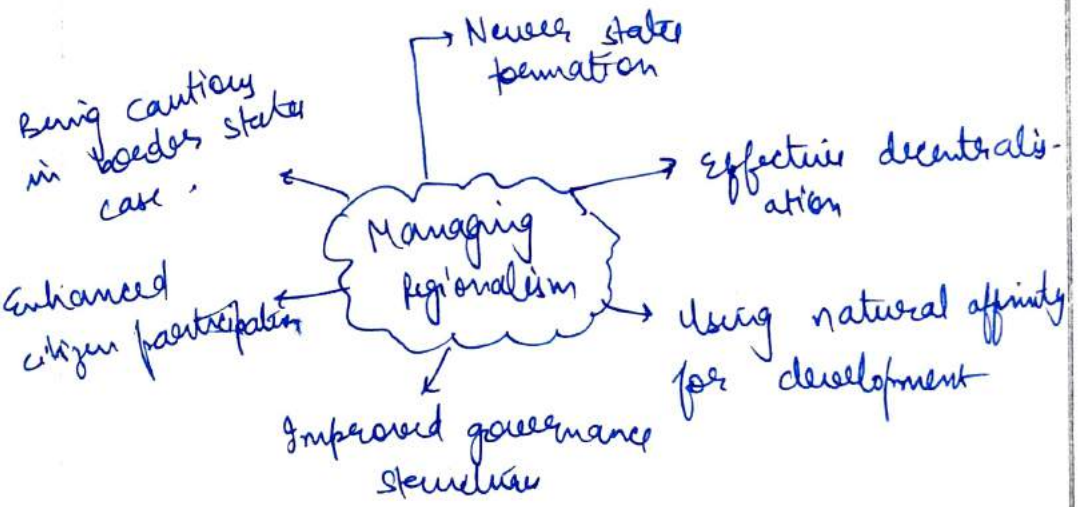
② Fulfilling Political aspirations E.g. formation of Telangana

③ Giving right of development at grass root E.g. Jharkhand formation.

(4) Respecting demography of a region - more representation in policy formation. E.g. Chattisgarh formation empowered tribals.

(5) Better administration E.g. Uttarakhand formation

Regionalism should be identified as respected to prevent it from turning into sub-nationalism



India's Regionalism if managed properly will increase its diversity and enrich its culture. It will ensure effective political participation.

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17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural gas has gained prominence due to being less polluting and cheaper source of energy.

Increased consumption
- Due to increased energy demand
- Increased demand by citizens
- Better technology available to extract
- Increased government push in mobility
- Focus on renewables due to SDG's and Paris Climate Agreement

Usages of Natural gas :

① In transport eg. new cars and auto's - even buses work on CNG

② In households - for cooking and water heating

(3) As alternate source of fuel in industries → for learning
→ for metal extraction

(4) In heating and cooling appliances in buildings

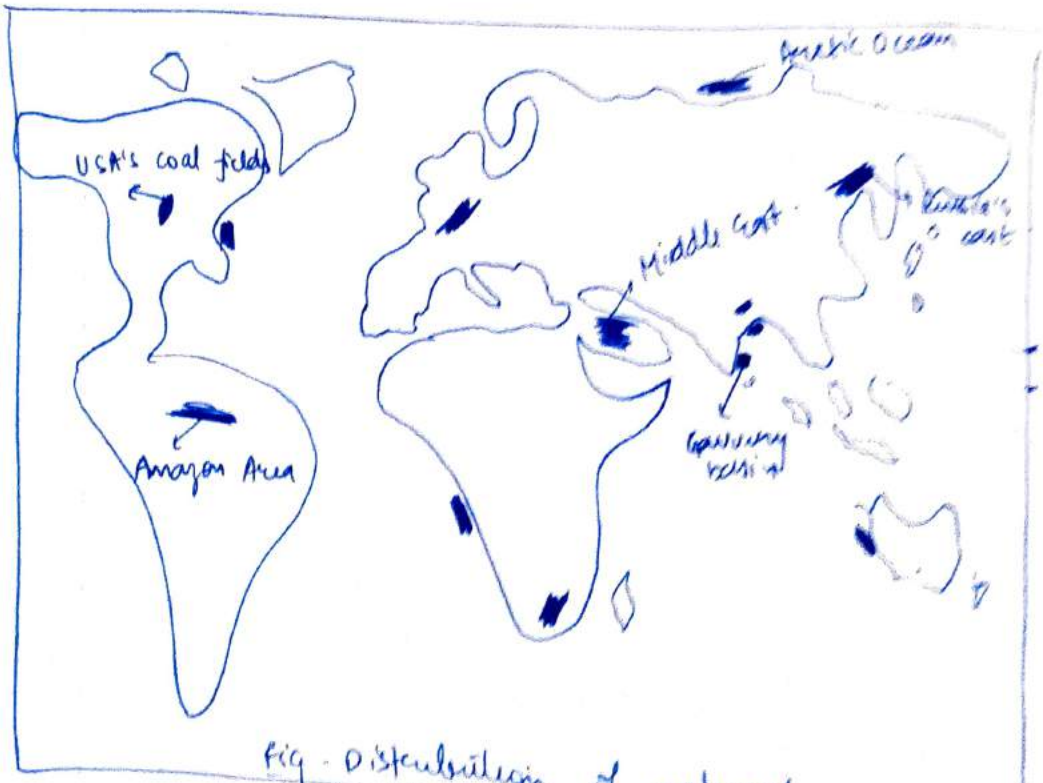

Fig - Distribution of natural gas.

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Distribution

① In oceans. In form of methane hydrates
↳ Arctic Ocean
↳ Indian Ocean.

② In tropical regions - trapped along with crude oil and coal
↳ ex. middle east
↳ India's cauvery basin

③ In shale gas formations.

Natural gas promotion is needed to fulfill SDG-7 aims of affordable, clean and availibility of energy

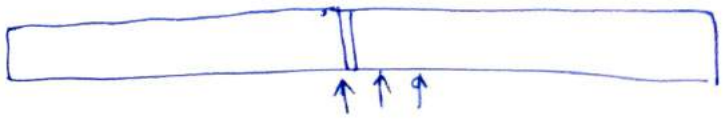
18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

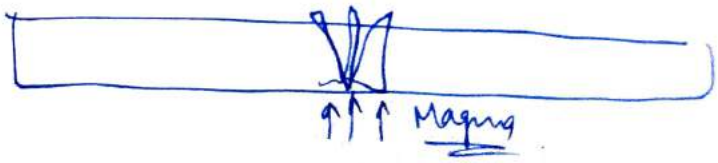
Rift valley are formed by the process of continental rupture due to Earth's internal forces.

Process of Rift valley formation :-

- Building of forces and tension in the lithosphere - along a line



- Cracking of lithosphere due to pull force.
- Widening of the rift with pressure from magma below



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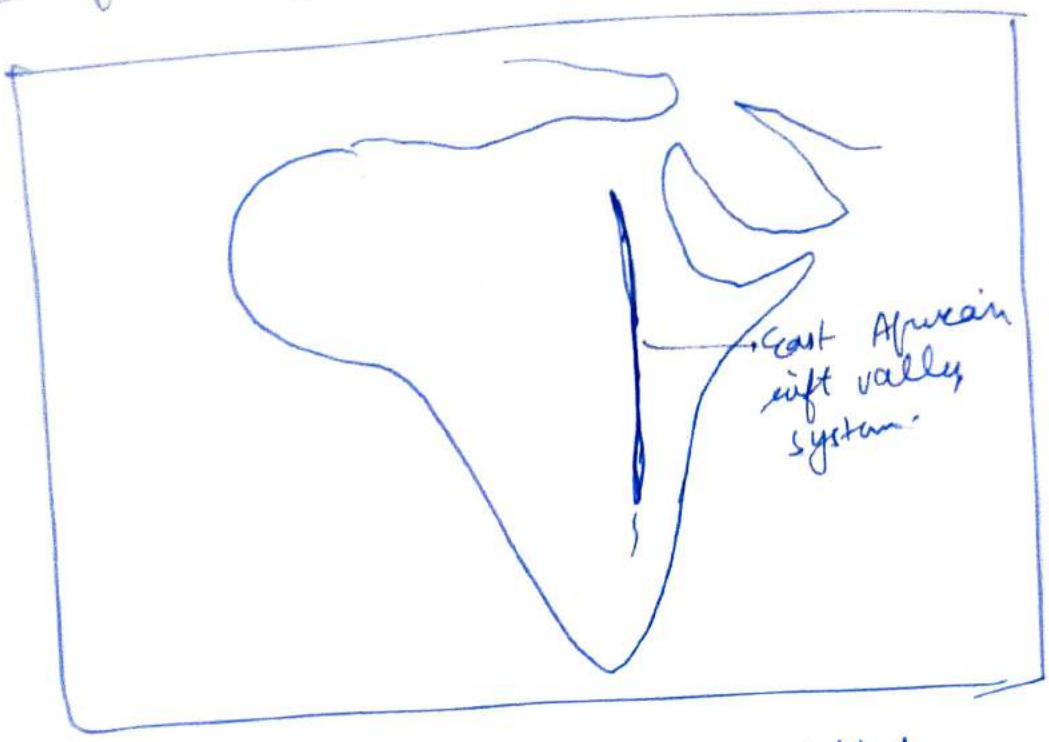
- Separation of the continental landmass to form a rift

Ex: African rift valley



- This rift widens and is filled by water

Eg. Red Sea

- The landmass further gets separated to form larger ocean
  E.g. Atlantic ocean

This process is extremely slow in speed and is a result of forces and magma building up in the interior of Earth's surface

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19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

As per Niti Aayog's 'Composite Water Managment Index' 2020 - 2/3rd of Indian districts are water stressed and 11 major cities face threat of drinking water depletion.

Factors responsible :-

ECONOMIC

1. Over exploitation by Industries like jute, chemical industries
2. Poor water pricing policy as mandated by National water policy
3. Lower resources to treat wastewater inhouse
4. Faster GDP growth - water usage increase both domestically and at workplace.

Geographic

① Monsoon concentration in certain months of June - July

② Rainfall disparity across India E.g Rajasthan, Vidarbha region.

③ Poor water retention in deccan due to tough surface

Political

① Subsidies in agriculture leads to excessive groundwater extraction

② Poor data collection and mapping

③ water tax missing

④ Inefficient drainage system in urban areas.

Implications of rapid depletion :

① Agriculture - lower yield, productivity

② Drinking water depletion
↳ Increased health cost related to sanitation.

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③ Groundwater contamination by heavy metals

④ Stress on water dependent industries
E.g. food processing

⑤ Changes in food chain, ecosystem and biodiversity.

⑥ Enhanced desertification

Govt efforts taken
- PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- Neeranchal for Watershed Management
- Jal Jeevan Mission
- Atal Bhujal Yojana

Way ahead

Need is to focus on watershed development by adopting systems approach. Empowering local communities and leveraging ancient water harvesting systems is the key.

20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are large areas of solidified magma or rock cut geographical features.

Formation of plateaus

① By lava Eg. Deccan Plateau
↓
Large amount of magma erupts from the surface
↓
It solidifies into large block
↓
The sides gets eroded due to wind or water.

② Rock-cut
↓
Large block of rocks get eroded by forces of water, air etc.
↓
Leads to weathering and erosion.

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Features of Deccan Plateau

① Highly stable to erosion due to hardness

② Formed of black soil due to magma solidification

③ Formed due to Magma

④ Extremely old.

Economic significance

① For Agricultural crops like Cotton

② stable to outside geographical disaster

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	ARPIT SANGAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	554275
Center	ONLINE	Date	28/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (जैसे प्रश्न [illegible] क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-पत्र-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर उचित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUA

1. Conceptual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Assessee Practice:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the 3rd

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1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is a constitutional body under Article 338 A established for SC welfare -

Problems faced :-

① Independence related issues -
↳ selection and removal by committee with majority govt representation

② Conditions of service is determined by President

③ Only recommendary in nature

④ Poor resource availability - manpower and financial

⑤ Ministerial coordination difficult - as SC welfare comes under various ministries.

Need to strengthen

① To effectively empower SC

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② for socio-economic development of SC

③ Fulfillment of constitutional principles of abolition of untouchability (Article 17) and equality (Article 14)

④ To prevent caste based violence

⑤ To protect dignity Ex: of Manual scavengers

Ways to strengthen :-

① Report regarding action taken on recommendations in Parliament

② Empowering already existing function - eg. of that of civil court

③ More functional autonomy to the commission

④ More collaboration with ministries NITI Aayog and states

⑤ More manpower - trained in laws and procedural working.

NCSC strengthening is needed to protect SC from injustice and inequality as envisaged under Article 46.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरुद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Representation of Peoples Act (RPA) are two acts one in 1950 and other in 1951 to improve electoral process. However the following data points out otherwise :-

	2009	2014	2019
ADR Report : Criminals in Politics (LS MPs)	30	34%	43%

Provision to deal with criminalisation in RPA

① List of corrupt practices given
E.g. bribing voters,

② Disqualification from membership for 6 years for conviction in certain offences
E.g. in rape, murder

③ Those in jails (apart from Preventive detention) & not allowed to vote

④ After SC judgement : instant disqualification of member after conviction

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Reasons for ineffectiveness of RPA

① Winnability of criminal candidates
2 times more chance as per ADR.

② Non-conviction on most cases
↳ delay in criminal justice system
↳ poor investigation
↳ witness turns hostile

③ Nexus with bureaucracy

④ More tickets to criminals given

Ways to enhance RPA :

① ECI recommends - disqualification when after chargesheet in serious crimes

② SC ordered to put criminal records on party website

③ Prevention of criminals from holding posts in the party

④ Reforming criminal justice system to deal with criminalisation of politics and its to leverage civil society to aware the citizens and improving criminal justice system.

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3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. (150 words) 10

ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas are established by Gram Nyayalaya Act for dispute resolution at rural level.

Challenges faced by Gram Nyayalayas :-

① No formation of nyayalayas by state government

② Availability of judges due to low remunerations and conditions of work.

③ Appointment of judges by state government - independence issues

④ Poor infrastructure -
↳ Poor digitisation
↳ Poor record keeping
↳ Poor condition of court buildings

⑤ Options of appeal in sessions and civil court
↳ effectively less resolution of disputes.

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(6) No standardisation or effective High Court oversight on these courts.

Solutions to deal with the problems :-

(1) setting up more courts as mandated by the act

(2) standardise the working - proper training of judges and administrative staff

(3) Devolution of funds to digitise with computers and improve infrastructure

(4) Integrating court records with higher courts

(5) Appointment of judges in transparent manner

When lower courts have a backlog of ~3 cr need is to empower Gram Nyayalayas to reduce this burden and ensure effective justice.

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.
(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

'Alternative Mechanisms' are additional and parallel mechanisms of decision making established to expedite decision making

ALTERNATE MECHANISMS
→ Cabinet
→ Group of ministers
→ Cabinet committees
→ Group of ministers
→ Committees of Parliament
→ Tribunals in Judiciary.
→ NITI Aayog

Rationale :-

① Reduce workload on the cabinet

② Enhance expertise in decision making
↳ Eg. NITI Aayog

③ effective utilisation of resources
↳ other ministers can focus on work specific to their ministries.

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(4) Expedite decision making → better governance.

(5) Increased accountability – as ministers in functional cabinet committee known

(6) Deal with emerging issues in focused manner

Eg. New Cabinet committees on Investment, skill development

(7) Streamline functioning within government

(8) Better management of bureaucracy

With emerging challenges like climate change and Right based approach there is need of systemic reforms in governance - Decision making should be done in streamlined way with reduced hierarchical tier as 2nd ARC recommends

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5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. (150 words) 10
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is part of permanent executive while democracy works on representation where executive is temporary and responsible to people.

Paradoxical relationship

① Democracy works on responsibility while Bureaucracy on accountability

② Democratic responsibility versus bureaucratic anonymity

③ Bureaucracy implements the laws made by democratically elected representatives

Complementary relationship

① Democracy brings in public opinion and bureaucracy necessary expertise

② Bureaucracy ensures smooth transition during government change.

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(3) Bureaucracy provides a civil frame as under which and to ensure democratic functioning

(4) Bureaucracy ensures that bureaucracy is based on merit.

(5) both works towards citizen welfare.

Ways to ensure complementary character :-

(1) Preventing lobbying systems and 'Yes minister culture'.

(2) Honest and personnel with integrity should man accountability promoting institutions like CVC

(3) Reducing loopholes in disciplinary process against civil servant as per Article 311.

(4) 2nd ARC recommended civil servant transfer based on a committee or board's recommendation.

This will ensure that both bureaucracy and democracy is used to fulfill constitutional vision of welfare state.

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6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

e-governance is the use of ICT in government functioning to bring forth SMART governance.

- S – Smart
- M – Moral
- A – Accountable
- R – Responsive
- T – Transparent.

e-governance to transform government's works :-

1. Faster decision making E.g. Coal auction
2. Reduced costs and multiplicity
3. Better information sharing among ministries
4. Efficient resource utilization E.g. PFMS - Public Finance Management System.
5. Better service delivery E.g. Passport office.

Empowering citizens

OECD's 4 ways

1. Information
   eg. government website
2. Interaction
   eg. Form filling
3. Transaction
   eg. Payment
4. Transformation
   eg Citizen participation in governance.

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① Better ways to put forth grievances
eg CIGRAMS

② Better delivery of services E.g. Delhi government home delivery of services

③ Holding government accountable eg. RTI

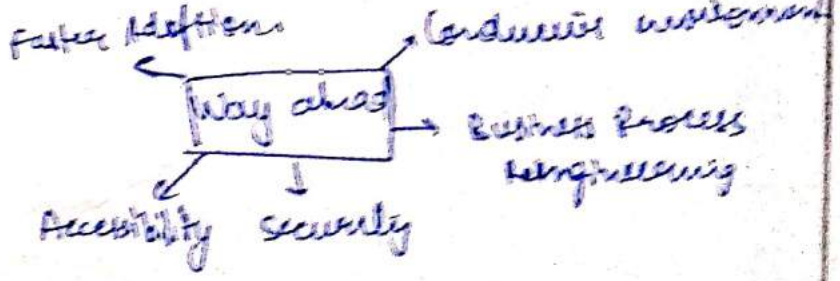
④ Ease of doing business - eg. GST portal

⑤ Better awareness about rights eg. Citizen charters on government websites.

⑥ Ease of accessibility eg. Digilocker

⑦ Enhanced social welfare E.g National Health portal

⑧ Increased geographical and demographical reach E.g. SWAYAM portal



E-governance should be seen as a facilitator in larger governance efforts

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

SC in NALSA judgement not only decriminalised homosexuality but also empowered transgender right of self-determination. However recent transgender persons Act, 2019 dilutes this spirit

Reason for dilution of this spirit :-

① Transgender person has to receive a certificate proving him/her as transgender ⇓
This committee will contain medical experts and District Magistrate (DM)

② This is against self-determination as only this certificate will prove the person as being transgender.

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Criticism

① will lead to possibility of harassment by the committee

② Possibility that committee members may not be respecting transgender's rights.

③ This is against basic human dignity

④ Again will lead to stereotyping of transgenders

Way ahead

Need is to change this provision by providing right to self-determine. Also spaces for personal development like schools, colleges, workplace, hospital should be made discrimination free.

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8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.

(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is an aim of SDG-3 which messages good health and well-being :-

Advantages of declaring UHC as fundamental rights :-

① Prevent health expenditure induced poverty - 70% health expenditure currently out of pocket expenditure (OOPE)

② Increase government health expenditure from current 1.25% to 2.5%.

③ Improved access to hospitals

④ Better doctor to patient ratio.
Current 1 : 1475 ; WHO recommends 1:1000

⑤ Enhanced affordability of medicines and medical devices

⑥ Improved medical insurance facility

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Challenges that exist

① Government finances currently glaringly inadequate
- Current health expenditure is 3.6% total of both government and public

② Increase in fiscal deficit of government

③ Increased judicial litigation

Way ahead - IMPROVE HEALTH CAPACITY

① Improved regulation of colleges

② Deal with rural-urban disparity

③ Better utilisation of funds

④ Leveraging AYUSH by enhanced research

⑤ Focus on mother-child healthcare

To fulfill UHC coverage aim needle is to adapt 'Cradle to grave system of healthcare' as done by UK's NHS. Ayushmann Bharat is the step in right direction.

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9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Gulf countries ~~[illegible]~~ currently houses maximum Indian diaspora

Eg. UAE = 2.2 million
Saudi Arabia : 2.4 million

Indian Diaspora as an Asset :-

① Increased remittance inflow ; International Migrant Stock 2019 found India to be largest remittance recipient.

② Increased soft power - Visible from close ties with Saudi Arabia and UAE

③ Increased livelihood opportunities for Indian diaspora

④ Helpful in leveraging globalization benefits by enhancing trade.

Challenges that exist :-

① Living condition of Diaspora
↳ Mostly low paid jobs.

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② Political instability threatens their security.

③ Prone to radicalisation by terrorist elements having clout in Gulf countries

④ Money laundering and smuggling related issues

Way ahead

① Improving livelihood in India by preventing stress induced migration

② Strengthening dialogue during Pravasi Bharatiya divas

③ Diplomatic relations enhancement with the Gulf countries.

This will ensure that not only diaspora enjoys human rights abroad but they prove as asset economically, socially and geo-politically

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10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

World Food Programme (WFP) is a partnership between various inter-national organisation under United Nations. It recently received Nobel Peace Prize.

Genesis

- To Combat hunger and poverty FAO, UN, IFAW and other NGO's came together.

Functioning

- Identification of gaps in hunger programmes of developing and least developed countries
- Supplementing their efforts through
  - ↳ Policy support
  - ↳ Food support
  - ↳ Monetary support
  - ↳ Personnel support.

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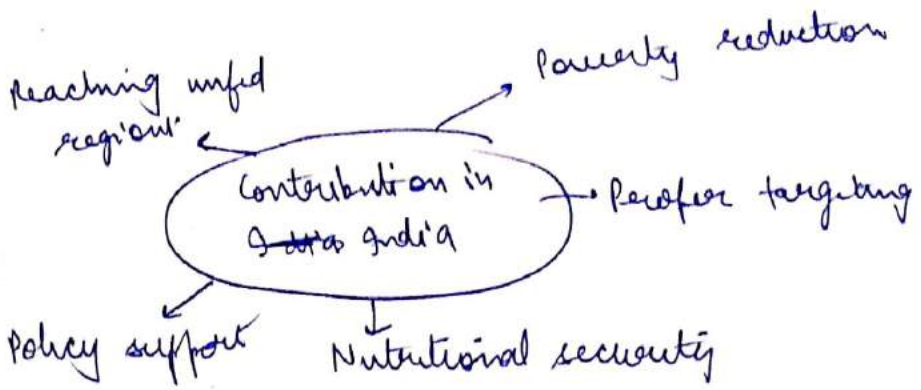
Contribution in India
Poverty reduction
Reaching unfed regions
Proper targeting
Policy support
Nutritional security

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11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरुद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recent government crackdown on greenpeace and Transparency International has brough forward issue of stifling dissent and role played by civil society organisations (CSO).

Criticisms of government action :-

① stifling dissent of world renowned groups

② Hiding government failures by preventing such groups from raising voice

③ Misuse of law such as
↳ foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010
↳ foreign exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999

⇓

Using foreign funding issue illegitamately

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④ Ideological opposition to certain specific groups

Merit in action taken -

① Using foreign funding as route for money laundering

② Using CSO to further own aims like
↳ Religious conversions
↳ Indoctrination

③ Conflict of interest - ex. Bill and Melinda Gates foundation investing in immunisation where they have stakes in pharma company

④ Threat to ~~sovereignty and integrity~~ of India - misuse of CSO by foreign countries

⑤ Financial record keeping not as per law

Amnesty and Greenpeace has blamed government of stifling dissent and has reduced their operations in India.

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Way ahead - striking a balance

① working in spirit of government policy on Voluntary organisations, 2007
↳ Government as facilitator
↳ Convergence of efforts of CSO and government
↳ Proper policy support to CSO

② Prevent misuse of laws against legitimate NGO's

③ Train intelligence agencies to deal with economic crimes

④ Proper electronic trail of money received

⑤ Regular monitoring of activities and impact assessment of NGO

CSO are needed to enhance citizen participation, ensure resource mobilisation and social justice. 2nd ARC recommends that government should empower such NGO's by conducive environment

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12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policy making in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय प्रभाव के कारण सबसे शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों पर विचार कीजिए।

Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is at the helm of executive in the country. Many important decisions are taken from PMO. However there is a threat of over centralization.

Implications

(A) Negative

① Not as per philosophy of constitutional and parliamentary democracy

② Threat of over-centralization leading to dictatorial attitudes E.g during emergency cabinet was bypassed

③ Poor decision making - as cabinet provides diverse views in decision making

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(4) Reduced accountability - as PM single handedly takes decision
⇓
Dilutes Collective Responsibility (Article 75)

(5) Reduced transparency in decision making

(B) Positives

(1) Faster decision making

(2) secrecy needed in certain issues of national importance E.g - National Security Adviser (NSA) under PMO

(3) Act as ~~Coordinating~~ converging point of governance

(4) Increased collaboration between ministries
eg. PRAGATI portal

(5) Decision making in multi-faceted issues
eg. Population policy, Atomic energy (Department of Atomic Energy), CSIR.

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Way ahead

① Cabinet approval of PMO decisions in most cases

② Only important and administrative work which requires multi-faceted approach should be done at PMO.

③ Use as a coordinating point among ministries.

Though 'PM is first among equals' he is not the only one. Initiatives like PRAGATI portal shows how PMO can be best leveraged to balance between individual decision making and low PM's role.

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के संबंधित चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary started path of judicial activism by efforts of P.N Bhagwati and Justice Krishna Iyer when they invented PIL in Kanagar Union Case, 1976. Since then judiciary's activism has got mixed support.

Judiciary efforts

(+) Accountability Infusion

① Opening judicial reviews (JR) in decision making

(i) Kihoto Hollohan Case - JR on speaker decision under 10th schedule

(ii) Chanda Kumar Case - Right to appeal against tribunal orders in SC and HC

(iii) S.R Bommai case, 1997 JR against presidential rule.

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(2) Fourth judges case - invoking NJAC to establish judicial supremacy.

(3) Doctrine of Basic structure - by K.B case, 1973

(4) Electoral reforms -

- ADR case 2002 → criminal antecedents of nominating members
- PUCL case - NOTA

(ii) Engendering human rights

(1) Vishakha Guidelines, 1997 - free sexual harassment at workplace.

(2) upholding criminal punishment

(3) 2005 - providing right in property to Hindu women

Importance of judicial governance :-

(1) Fill gaps left by executive and legislature

(2) Executive often don't enter into religious reform

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(3) Reformation which includes populist pressures

(4) To set high standards of modern day rights and justice

(5) Ensure judicial independence

Concerns of judicial Overreach -

- Liquor bent ban
- In polycentric cases Parliament might place
- Against separation of power
- Diversion to non judicial work

Need is to ensure that judicial activism don't turn into judicial over-reach. For this judiciary should follow judicial restraint in case related to stepping on executive or legislative functions.

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14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent contempt proceedings against SC advocate Prashant Bhushan has reinvigorated debate about contempt of court.

Not following SC orders → Civil Contempt ← Contempt of Court → Criminal contempt

- Reducing SC dignity
- Preventing SC to function as per their mandate

SC can punish for contempt of court by fining upto 1L and jail upto 3 months

Need of contempt of court power :

① Ensure judicial supremacy in justice delivery.

② Promote judicial independence.

③ Prevent interference in judicial functioning

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④ Improve public trust in judiciary

⑤ Effective implementation of judicial pronouncements

Against contempt proceedings :-

① Antithesis to Principles of Natural justice (PNJ) - SC judge in its own case

② Stifle legitimate dissent regarding SC functioning.

③ Lower judicial accountability - against democratic principles

④ Prevents reformation of SC as an institution with faster, legitimate judicial body.

Way ahead

- SC should be cautious about contemp proceeding. It should be used

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in rare cases where correct functioning or administration of justice is really impacted by a person. This requires proper codification of such instances

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15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. (250 words) 15

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Custodial violence is institutional violence which goes unnoticed due to hatred attached with criminals.

Legal concerns

① Against human rights - violence is not a legal thing

② Against police ethics - role of police is to prevent crimes, investigate and maintain law and order

③ Roadblock in justice delivery - As police thinks a criminal should be beaten up.

Challenges in curbing such incidences :-

① Over crowded prisons - 4.5 lakh inmates with capacity being 4 lakhs.

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(2) No social outrage - people promote violence such as encounters

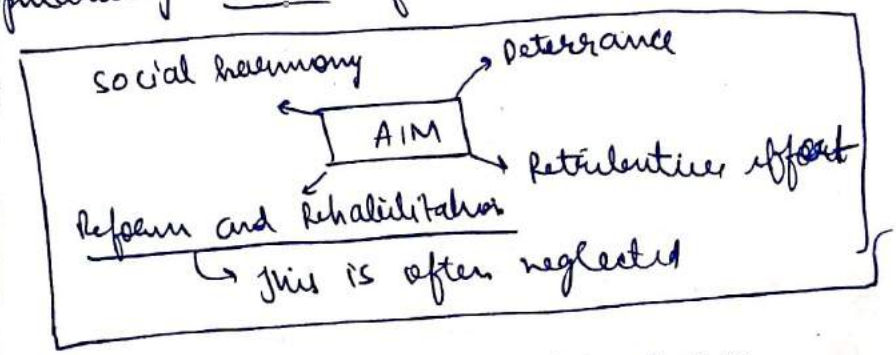
(3) Human rights of prisoners neglected

(4) Poor investigation - later use of force to self - incriminate

(5) Untrained police force regarding how to ~~deal~~ deal with criminals.

Ways to address the issue

(1) Popularising aims of criminal justice system



(2) Sensitive training to police force

(3) Following D.K Basu case guidelines, 1996
→ Doctor report before arrest
→ proper time and reason for arrest.

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(4) Empowering institutions like National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

(5) Jail reforms
→ Increasing capacity in jails
→ special focus on women inmates

(6) Expediting judicial pronouncement
→ 760% currently in jails are undertrials

(7) Random visits to jails by officers

SC recently formed Justice Amitava Committee to recommend prison reforms. Need is to ensure proper human dignity to these jail inmates so that they can be properly integrated into society after their release.

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16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.
(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society has acted as a tool in both empowering government and holding them accountable.

Civil society interventions :-

① Enhancing citizen participation
→ Increased voice to citizens
→ Persuade, Negotiate, Pressurize government
→ Holding government accountable E.g Social audit
→ Demand better services eg Citizen Charter

② Enhanced governance
→ Transparency - role played by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in RTI promotion through Jan sunwai
→ Increased accountability by publishing about government efforts and functioning.
eg. Association of democratic reforms (ADR) in electoral reforms.

③ Engagement with the government
- as private sector and government glaringly inadequate

(i) social justice - empowering children, women farmers E.g. CRY foundation, Goonj

(ii) Enhanced service delivery E.g. Akshay Patra Foundation in Mid Day Meal scheme.

(iii) Monetary support - by various NGO's E.g. SHG's help during COVID-19

④ Confrontation as a tool

(i) Businesses related civil society - Eg. ASSOCHAM, FIO, FICCI - to improve ease of doing businesses

(ii) Farmer organisation eg. AIKS and Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU)

(iii) Labour Unions for labour reform eg Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)

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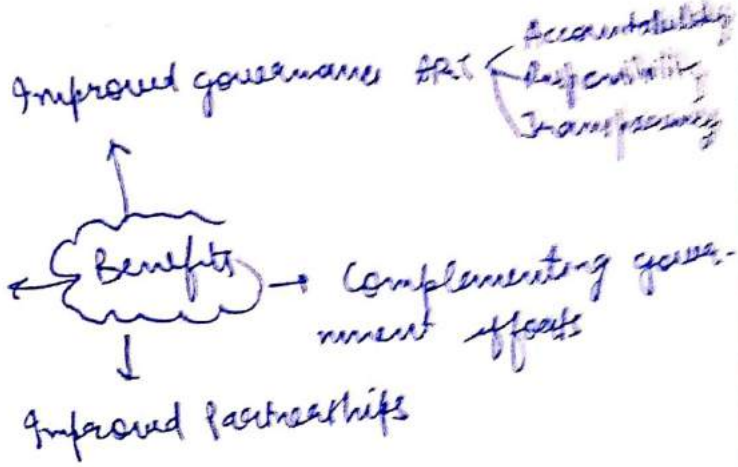

Way ahead

- Improve government's accountability to CSO
- Government should facilitate their promotion
- supporting them in administrative and financial resources

This will ensure all three mechanisms, private, government, civil society work towards fulfilling the aim of welfare state as enunciated in DPSP.

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17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. (250 words) 15

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसे संबोधित करने के लिए उन तरीकों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Recently FCI had found to have greater than 250 million tonnes of food grains stored as buffer stock. Still hunger is prevalent across the country.

Paradox of Plenty

Fig. Hunger dimension

① Global Hunger Index found that >30% of Indian children are stunted, wasted and malnourished.

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② This was seen after National food security Act, 2013 and PDS system which provides subsidised foodgrains.

③ Reason is two fold :-

(i) No focus on nutritional security leads to HIDDEN Hunger

(ii) Poor gut health of children - Poor absorption of nutrition

④ Another issue is PDS related problems :-

- Inclusion and exclusion errors of 730%.
- Grain wastage is about 20-30%.
- Corruption in PDS.

Ways to address the issue :-

① PDS reforms and FCI reforms

- Improved storage and transportation
- Following principles like targeted storage and first-in-first out principle (FIFO)
- Proper use of Open market Scheme (OMS)
- Reduced PDS corruption by digitisation.

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② Better targeting especially migrants.
→ Universalising One Nation One Ration card

③ Focus on nutritional security
(i) Leveraging Mid Day Meal scheme to provide pulses, eggs
(ii) Biofortification and fortification of oil, ~~eggs~~ wheat, milk, salt.
(iii) Focus on dryland agriculture - >80% pulses, >70% millets grown here

④ Improved health of children for better absorption of nutrition.

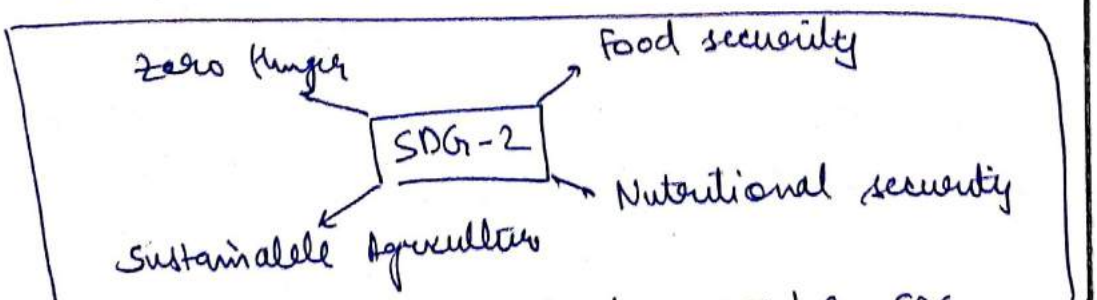

Fig. 4 fold strategy as per SDG.

Fulfilling SDG-2 will ensure improving human development as well as reaping the benefits of demographic dividend

18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? (250 words) 15

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

Wage employment is employment provided on daily wage basis to unemployed.

Role

① Increased income support to poor

② Deal with seasonal unemployment. Eg. in Agriculture -

③ Improvement in civic amenities

⇓ answer

Income increase + Infrastructure development

④ Women empowerment

⑤ Increased savings.

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Ways in which MGNREGA is different

1. Right based approach - minimum 100 days of work a year
2. Unemployment allowance - if job not given within 15 day of application
3. Gram Sabha and Panchayat informed to recommend work
4. Social Audit provision
5. More focus on improving civic infrastructure

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19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's aggressiveness is a result of its ambitions to rise not just as a regional power but as a world hegemon.

Examples of China's aggressiveness :-

① Violating borders
- Galwan Valley spat in May between India China
- Doklam Plateau dispute.

② Militarization of Indian Ocean Region (IOR)
- Chittagong Port, Bangladesh
- Hambantota Port, Sri Lanka
- Gwadar Port, Pakistan.

③ Debt trap diplomacy - to increase influence in countries like Pakistan, Maldives, Myanmar by making them trapped

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(4) Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)

(5) Stering of Peaceful Policy against India

(6) Manouver in South China Sea

(7) Blocking UNSC seat for India.

Challenges posed to India

(1) excessive expenditure on defence especially border management

(2) Worsening diplomatic relations with countries E.g. Nepal's issue over Kalapani

(3) Threat to Peace and stability of Indo Pacific
- 90% of India's trade dependent on this
- Has important sea lanes of communication (SLOC) eg. Malacca Strait

(4) Volatile South Asia - support of Pakistan by China

(5) Chinese investment in critical sectors like digital infrastructure.

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Opportunities for India

(I) Strengthening Internationally

→ Leverage QUAD to counter China's negative influence.

→ Push for UNSC reforms

→ Use SCO a a tool to counter China

→ Increase influence in ASEAN

(II) Strengthen domestically

→ More investments from within India

→ enhanced space research

→ Promoting ease of doing business to prevent China's dependence eg. API

Need is to counter China's aggressiveness as well as using diplomatic channels to strengthen dialogue. This should be done as per WUHAN spirit of collaboration and CHENNAI Connect where differences should not be allowed to convert into conflicts.

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20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. (250 words) 15

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का मार्ग रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Trade and Connectivity enhances better integration, convergence and people to people connect - This can be leveraged to convert South Asia, which is least integrated area economically (WTO), to a better connected region.

Opportunities

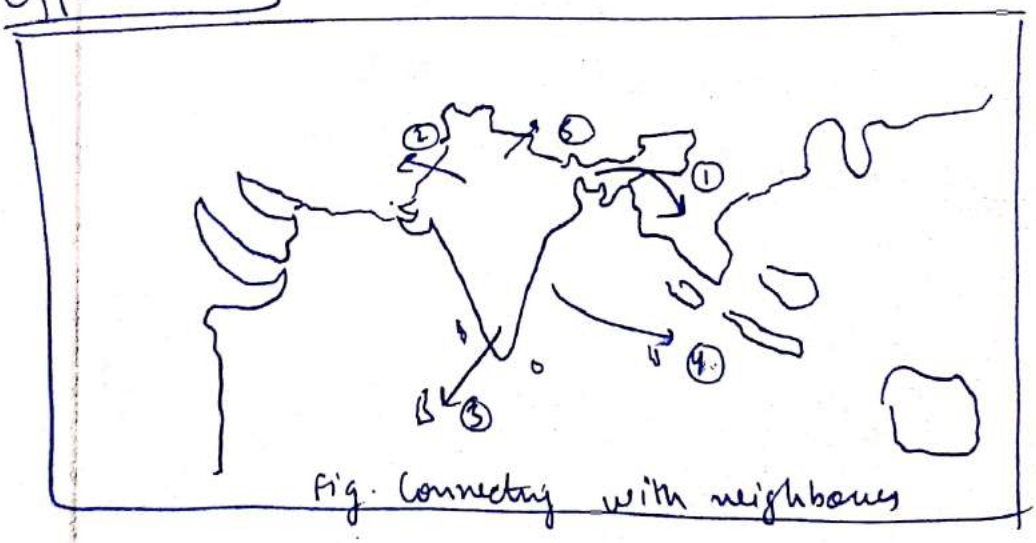

Fig. Connecting with neighbours

① Leveraging North-East as a way to connect to ASEAN and improve trade.

E.g. IMT trilateral highway — India, Myanmar, Thailand

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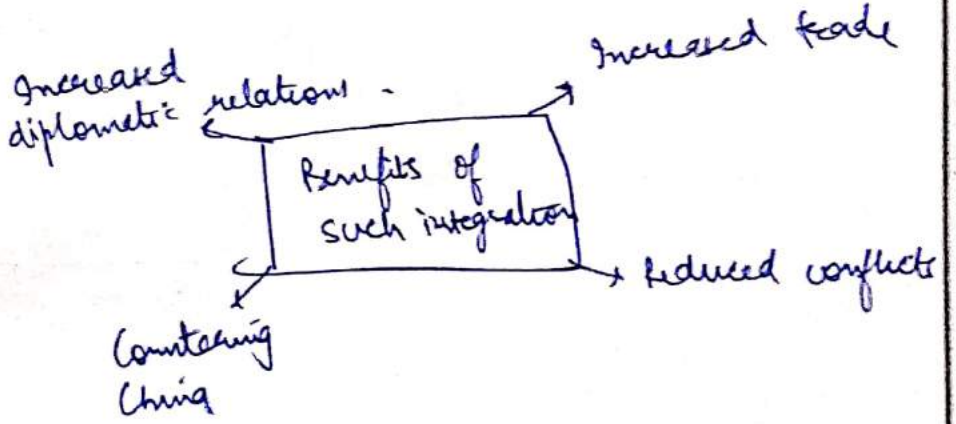
② Better relations with Pakistan - connecting to Afghanistan and middle East
↳ Easy supply of crude

③ Enhancing shipping to connect to Islands in Indian Ocean eg. Maldives

④ Sea lanes through Malacca strait

⑤ Increased connectivity to Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh Eg - BBIN



Challenges that exist :

① India - Pakistan rivalry - this has been reason for poor SAARC performance.

② China's Influence in the region - debt trap diplomacy and BRI

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(3) Increased terrorism and insurgency
Eg. Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle

(4) Unstable political regimes in the neighbourhood

(5) Redundancy of institutional mechanisms like SAARC, BIMSTEC.

Way forward

(1) Focusing on Neighbourhood first policy
→ Instruments like line of credit (LOC) and more collaboration

(2) Changing image of not of big brother

(3) Role as
- Net security provider
- Crisis manager Eg. Operation Vanilla

(4) Countering China – Leveraging Indo-Pacific Vision, 2018

Peace and increased integration will enhance not only trade but also improve people to people connect.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

Name of Candidate	ARPIT SANGAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	5/12/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Power discoms are companies involved in distribution of power generated to final consumers.

Issues associated with power discoms.

- High amount of debt
- Losses of power due to
  - Theft
  - Power losses
- Variability in amount of load required by consumers
- Mismatch of demand and supply of power
- Electricity tariffs reduction
  - ↳ due to low auction rates of renewable energy
  - ↳ Pressure from political parties to reduce tariffs

Benefits of Privatizing :-

- Better technical expertise
  ↳ reduction in losses
  ↳ better demand, supply management
- Better infrastructure and managerial skills
  ↳ Effective decision making
- Rational Pricing
- Transfer of large amount of debt
- Innovation - Energy mix

Challenges associated with privatising

- Security and sovereignty - as power a central sector
- Might lead to exorbitant pricing,
- Nexus between corporate and politicians

Government has already mandated states to take over 75% of discoms debt in 5 years. Need is to incorporate changes like smart meters, technology usage and use of power mix. and Public Private Partnership (PPP) can be explored,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Smart Agriculture refers to agriculture incorporating climate efficient practices, newer cropping practices and technological use.

Benefits of Smart Agriculture which can make it a game-changer :-

- Reduced losses - using Big data Analytics, weather Monitoring systems to pre-empt disasters
- Managing demand and supply :→ using satellite communication to predict area under prodn, expected produce.
- Improving cropping practices - By identifying soil moisture, soil nutrients, water availability eg soil health card scheme
- Effective mechanisation and High Quality Seeds
  ↳ customized machinery
  ↳ Climate resilient seeds.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Better irrigation practices
  - ↳ use of drip and sprinkler irrigation
  - ↳ Mapping canals and groundwater levels
- Agro-climatic regionalisation
  - ↳ by data analysis, pattern analysis to ensure crops are planted in areas best suited for them.
- Agricultural marketing – leveraging e-technology to connect buyers to farmers

Challenges
- → low farmer awareness (literacy
- → High costs
- → farming already at subsistence level.

Along with enriching increasing size of landholding, credit availibility, smart agriculture will increase productivity and well-being. Need is for proper extension services, leveraging ISRO's community projects, and proper targeting

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3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Ex~~ Inclusive growth refers to growth in which no one is left behind

Inclusive Growth includes
- Quantitative part : Economic growth i.e GDP growth.
- Qualitative part
  - Equity in growth
  - Sustainable development
  - Poverty reduction
  - Capability enhancement.

The above components are ensured by focusing on ~~development~~ development which ensure vulnerable groups are not left behind

Vulnerable groups
- Women
- children
- Old Age
- Disabled
- Poor
- Socially excluded ex SC, ST.

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Inclusive growth is done by :

- Social growth
  - → Reduce Inequalities — Gender, Income, Wealth
  - → Social cohesion
  - → Social security net for all
- Economic growth
  - → Infrastructure development — Transport, Community, Public Health, Leisure
  - → Financial Inclusion
  - → Employment
  - → Skill development
- Human development
  - → Health → better absorption of all benefits
  - → Education → Increased opportunities for participation
- Political empowerment → Rule of law
  - → Strong institutional and governance redressal mechanism.

Inclusive growth can be achieved by leveraging community participation and will ensure not only $5 trillion economy by 2025 but fulfillment of SDG's by 2030

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4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.

(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

Atmanirbhar Bharat is ~~was~~ a vision launched by Prime minister during COVID-19 pandemic which includes

- ↳ Better participation in global trade
- ↳ Resilience of economy
- ↳ Decentralised localism
- ↳ Community participation

Core areas crucial for export promotion can be developed if vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat is followed.

Then core areas are :-

- Logistics –
  - ↳ Hassle-free transport linkages — waterways, roads, railways
  - ↳ Storage : Cold chain, warehouses
  - ↳ Tracking of shipments – Technology leveraged

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- Credit availability - As export involvement involves larger transactions and more infrastructure
- Availability of land at cheaper rates.
- Efficient labour - Skilled as well as unskilled.
- Conducive legislative environment
  → Conducive labour laws
  → Facilitation by financial agencies
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS)
- Cultural products - as they hold comparative advantage.

Atmanirbhar bharat focuses on			
↓	↓	↓	↓
Land	Labour	Liquidity	Laws

These will directly impact export competitiveness. Thus atmanirbhar Bharat will not only ensure greater domestic economy growth but more participation at global levels.

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5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. (150 words) 10

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

70% of Indian groundwater is polluted by one or more heavy metals like Arsenic, Cadmium as per NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) - 2019

Sources of Arsenic pollution

- Soil salinisation - leading to capillary action
- Leaching of nutrients from soils
- Industrial discharge into water bodies
- Air pollution → mixing of arsenic with rainwater
- e-waste - improper management of e-waste and Biomedical waste
- Shrinking of water-purifying water bodies eg Mangroves.

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Consequences

- Effect human health
  - ↳ Especially malnourished poor children
- Threat to biodiversity - both flora and fauna.
- Biomagnification and Bioaugmentation by getting into food chain through soil and animals
- Threat to marine animals.

Measures to tackle it

- Effective availability of data and areas severely polluted → West Bengal and Odisha
- Restoring waterbodies like mangroves etc
- Industrial waste and solid waste management rules
- Central ground water authority (CGWA) working to ensure lower embankments for effective recharge.

Effective solution requires inter-ministerial coordination of Water, health, science and Agriculture ministry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. (150 words) 10
ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) is a market created to deal with renewable energy sector ~~ad~~ related instrument for enhancing its future role.

Role that can be played by GTAM to reinvigorate renewable energy sector.

- Increased institutional as well as private investments in renewables.
- efficient market to promote enhanced renewable energy usage.
- Attracting entrepreneurs to the sector
- ~~Achieve~~ Achieving India's commitments under Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) under Paris Agreement

Don't write anything this margin

- Better implementation of National Plan on energy efficiency.

With global mechanisms like Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and local mechanism like Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT), GTAM will prove as a promoter and facilitator to achieve SDG 7 aim of cleaner, affordable energy supply

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India.

(150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Technology can be leveraged to increase understanding of risk associated with disaster. to ensure lower loss of life, property and effective mitigation and preparedness.

Importance of technology for disaster management

→ Understanding risk — eg. Big Data Analytics for pattern analysis

→ effective mitigation eg drought resilient crops

→ Increased preparedness and rescue and relief → eg drone usage for stranded people

→ Building Back Better incorporated rehabilitation and restoration

↳ Engineering technologies → Energy efficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management :-

- Saving life eg GEMINI device which is GAGAN enabled to alert fisherman about disaster
- Better prediction of disasters → eg Satellite imagery to understand soil moisture levels to predict droughts → eg IRS satellite.
- Effective information dissemination and mapping missing people eg using IRNSS - Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System.
- NDRF personnel deployment, coordination and effective response - using communication satellite -
- Vulnerability assessment and Early Warning System (EWS)

Technology we can not only be done to deal with disasters but reduce the effects of RISK MULTIPLIERS like urbanisation, industrialisation, climate change etc -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Genome editing refers to removing, adding or replacing genes from the genetic sequence of a DNA.

CRISPR/Cas9

Cas 9 - It's a cutting tool

CRISPR - ensures effective gene editing

How it works

→ A gene sequence is cut from target

→ It's replaced by a new gene generated in the lab.

CRISPR-Cas9 is a revolutionary technique because :-

- High Precision of cutting tool Cas9.
- Lower risk associated with process
- Cost effective : Can be easily used at large scale.
- Treating multiple diseases,

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Applications of CRISPR/Cas9 :-

- Treating genetic diseases - like Night blindness, color blindness
- Treating embryonic disease during In-vitro fertilization (IVF)
- Cloning without disease transfer.
- Pharmaceutical at personalized level for rare diseases
- Producing new crop varieties - which are climate resilient.
- Development of vaccines

Genome editing field witnessed a great leap forward due to CRISPR-Cas9 which led to its discovery winning nobel prize. For effective usage need is to focus on availability, affordability and ethical use.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. (150 words) 10
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Financial Action Task Force

(FATF) was an organisation created by G-7 nations to deal with money laundering and terror financing.

Role played by FATF to tackle money laundering :-

- International cooperation - sharing of information about possible offenders, use of money laundering for terror financing
- Accountability of countries through various list
  - ↳ Black list - country which is non-cooperative eg North Korea
  - ↳ Grey list - country under watch to improve eg. Pakistan

⇓

Increases country's efforts due to diplomatic shame associated

Don't write anything this margin

- Highlighting vulnerabilities due to present of various Tax Havens
- Domestic policy making – both human, technical and financial help.
- Training of revenue officials involved in fighting money laundering
- Inter-organisational participation at international level to bring the issue in world policy making.

Along with FATF's support India needs stronger domestic measures to deal with various ways in which money laundering is done – Hawala, organised crime etc. It requires :-

→ effective revenue intelligence
→ Border Management
→ Corporate Governance
→ Regulatory network
→ Trained workforce
→ International cooperation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. (150 words) 10
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security Architecture deals with entire gamut of security related sectors, threats, institutions and provide a overall framework to make India secure.

Recent reforms in National security Architecture of India :-

- Creation of post of Chief of Defence staff (CDS)
  ↳ office for ~~effective~~ effective collaboration between army, navy and air force
- Creation of Defence Planning Committee (DPC) - to create overall defence planning with long term and short term aims.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Promotion of Cyber Security
  - ↳ New Centre on Critical Infrastructure
- Promotion of Border Management
  - ↳ CIBMS - Comprehensive Integrated Border Management.
- Police Modernization programmes.
- Space related — promotion of Indian Data Relay Satellite System (IDRSS) for communication between satellites.

This measures will help India ~~deal~~ deal with various ~~sep~~ security threats. Need is convergence of efforts and coordination among agencies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Land Reforms were taken as a policy measure after independence to reduce wealth inequality directly related with land rights

This included :-

→ Land redistribution
→ Providing tenancy rights

Post 1991 reforms land became a commodity easily sold and purchased. Now land reforms included :-

- Modernisation of land records
- Land acquiring, compensation and resettlement
- Owner-tenancy rules

However be it post independence or Post 1991 land reforms faced many hurdles :-

Don't write anything this margin

- Non availability of conclusive ownership rights
  - ↳ Most people have lost their documents or never made one to avoid tax payment

- Poor digital infrastructure at local and state level.
  - ↳ Untrained personnel
  - ↳ Offices still ~~not~~ not digitised → No computers or internet

- Low citizen awareness - about benefits of land reforms.

- Protests against land acquisition for development projects
  - ↳ Improper compensation
  - ↳ Ineffective rehabilitation

- Nexus between politicians, businesses, government officials

However government with its Digital Land Records Modernisation Programme (DLRMP) and Land Acquisition, Settlement and Rehabilitation Act is trying to overcome

these hurdles to reap the following advantages :-

- Income support, subsidy support to tenant, sub-tenant farmers
- Land reforms directly associated with agriculture - sub tenants rights will increase
  - Increased agricultural productivity
  - more investments
- Development with minimum environmental sustainability and minimum displacements
- Rehabilitation by keeping in reports of locals → ensuring they get proper livelihood at new place
- Higher tax generation for government
- Reduced black marketing in real estate

Land reforms can be properly ensured by including digital media and digital education in urban and taking multi stakeholder approach in policy making.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.
(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

With presence of rights based approach towards food security under National food security Act, 2013, there are still more than 30% children stunted, wasted.

This requires focus on :-

- Food security - proper calorie intage
- Nutritional security - proper nutrition
  - ↳ Intake of vitamins, minerals, protein
  - ↳ Effective absorption of these

Significance of nutritional security

- effective mental development along with physical development

- Better absorption of education
  - ↳ More skills
  - ↳ Proper livelihood
- Reduction of inter-generational poverty
- Nutritious foods like millets are cheaper
- Farmer welfare - as pulses, millets grown mostly in dryland regions.
- Reaping benefits of demographic dividend.

Framework for nutritional self reliance :

- Promotion of dryland agriculture : they provide 50% pulses, 90% millets → will ensure sufficiency.
  - ↳ Better marketing ↳ Insurance
  - ↳ Soil health promotion
  - ↳ New varieties suited for region.
- Nutritional counselling - leveraging participate cooperation of Aanganwadis,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Auxiliary Nurse Midwifes (ANM's) and ASHA workers

- ↳ Generation of Awareness among people.
- MSP led procurement of millets, coarse grains and more availability of these on PDS shops.
- Mid-day meal scheme should incorporate providing of pulses and eggs.
- Local food promotion which are rich in nutrients
- Increasing digestive health to ensure better absorption of food.

Government has launched POSHAN abhiyan and National Nutritional Mission to deal with the crisis. Need is to shift focus from food security to nutritional security which will require support of civil society organisations (CSO)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. (250 words) 15

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Private investments have decreased in recent times due to poor agricultural performance, crowding out due to increased fiscal deficit, increased taxes etc.

Significance of Private investments

- To bridge gap due to deficit of government expenditure.
- Generation of newer employments.
- Higher gross fixed capital formation
- Can lead to Industrial growth
  - ↳ solve the problem of missing middle
  - ↳ deal with Jobless growth.

- Increased innovation and research and development
- Increased availability of goods and services for customer
- More capital availability for smaller enterprises
- Enhanced agricultural performance
- Improved logistics
  - → Increases productivity and resource efficiency
  - → export competitiveness

Steps taken by government :

- Cutting corporate tax to 22% from 30% in Budget 2020
- Increased focus on digital financial services to invest more
  - → Promotion of Digital India
  - → Cashless economy promotion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ more digital and financial inclusion

- Increased impetus to FDI
  - ↳ eg. 100% automatic route in FPI.
- Increased private participation
  - ↳ Private participation in ISRO and Defence
- Gold monetization scheme.
- Increased ease of doing business to start new businesses

challenges that exist
- → Rising NPA's
- → High fiscal deficit.
- → Policy uncertainity
- → shocks due to demonetization as COVID-19.

For more private investment government need to be fiscally prudent and revive the failing banking sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Due to geographical diversity and large area and decentralization India has witnessed Imbalanced regional growth

Geographical diversity in India

- 30° latitude and 30° longitude stretch
- 7500 kms long coastline, 15000 kms land border with 7 countries
- Himalayas in north, western ghats in south.
- Islands
- Northern Plains and desert region
- North-Eastern India with rugged terrain and forests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for varied regional growth:

- Policy imbalance
  eg. Green revolution focused on Punjab, Haryana UP.

- Extremism and Terrorism
  ↳ In North-East
  ↳ In Jammu and Kashmir

- Resource imbalance
  ↳ Rajasthan poor in resource availability

- Pre-colonial policy
  ↳ Development of Madras, Kolkata, Mumbai in their seats.

- Landlocked geography eg Jharkhand,

However Targeted Region specific Action plan is needed to ensure:

→ Balanced Regional growth
→ Maximum Productivity
→ Reduced inequalities
→ Reduced Poverty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ways to ensure targeted region specific Action Plan :-

- Resource mapping
- Promotion of Industries as per comparative advantage
  - eg cotton near coasts eg Iron and steel near central India
- Revitalising rural economy
- efficient migration ensuring rights of migration
- Increased government expenditure to start development in underdeveloped region like North East
- Conducive investment atmosphere
  - eg reducing naxalism and Terrorism

Targeted region specific Action Plan requires decentralisation, centre-state Participation, policy certainity and local community support.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them.
(250 words) 15

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Barrier free-trade ensures effective marketing, remunerative pricing, balancing demand and supply and farmers well being.

Bottlenecks that exist for barrier-free trade :

- Compulsion to sell farm produce in APMC 'market yards'
  - ↳ markets >450 kms away from each other
  - ↳ Poor transport availibility with small farmers
- Poor infrastructure availibility :
  - ↳ Poor condition of roads
  - ↳ No presence of storage, warehousing, cold storages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- APMC problems
  - Nexus b/n licence holders and politicians
  - Cartelization
  - Hoarding
  - Poor infrastructure.
- Lack of saleable produce availability
- Excessive mandi charges, user charges
- Farmer at disadvantage in Corporate farming

Three recent legislations and their benefits

① Farmer Produce Trade and Commerce Act,

Provisions
- Farmers can sell produce outside APMC mandis w/o mandi charges
- Promotion of e-NAM

Benefits
- Inter-state and intra-state sale of agri produce
- More autonomy to farmers
- More customer reach.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Essential commodities (Amendment) Act, 2000

Provision • Stock limits now allowed only during exception circumstances (eg war) and only in given condition (Price rise above certain level).

Benefits • Private investment in storage, warehousing, transport.

③ Farmers Promotion of Price Agreement and Farm Services Act, 2000

Provision : Farmer at level playing field in ~~co-op~~ corporate farming.

Benefits - Easy availability of inputs
- Risk transfer to corporate.

However government needs to increase consultations with farmer organisation to allay their fears about corporatisation and MSP abolition.

Don't write anything this margin

16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. (250 words) 15

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Bihar and Assam gets flooded every year due to rise in water of Ganga (its tributaries) and Brahmaputra respectively.

Reasons for recurring floods :

① Topological -
- In way of heavy downpour region
- River breaches mark due to overflow.
- Low lying plains

② Non Topological
- Habitations near low lying areas
- Breach of dam structures
- Embankments gets destroyed
- No focus on watershed management

- Non-timely dredging
- Rising climate extreme due to climate change
- Impeded land use planning.

This leads to :-

- Widespread loss of life and property
- Livelihood deterioration
- Biodiversity loss eg Keoladeo National Park gets flooded every year
- Resource deterioration.

The measures should keep non topological factors to deal with the menace of war footing.

Measures include :-

- Water bed development
  - promotion of ~~[illegible]~~ taking entire ecosystem in planning - systems approach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Bottoms-up approach
↳ Community participation

- Safety and capacity enhancement of reservoirs and dams
  ↳ Effective implementation of DRIP programme

- Controlling climate change
- Removing illegal encroachment near river beds.
- Enhancing groundwater recharge
  ↳ Increased afforestation
  ↳ Increased soil health.

Along with these measures for longer term focus should be on controlling climate change and reversing it. Meanwhile there is a need to enhance disaster managment to reduce loss of life, property and threats to critical infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India.

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

(250 words) 15

5G technology is an emerging communication technology after 4G for mobile connectivity and internet use.

5G	4G
• Speeds of upto 10 Gbps	• Speeds of upto 30-40 Mbs
• Lower latency <1ms	• Higher latency ~10ms
• Supports more mobile connections in a given area	• Lower mobile density

Digital revolution that can be brought about by 5G technology:-

• Increased digital inclusion and financial inclusion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Faster working in enterprises.
  - ↳ Increased productivity ↳ faster f'ling of tax returns
  - ↳ Increased GDP
- Support to critical services which requires faster internet connections
  eg. government functioning
- Digital education revolution
  - ↳ Increased geographical reach → Inclusivity
  - ↳ Increased affordability.
- Better ~~hlth~~ health services
  - ↳ Promotion of e-health services especially in pandemic times
- Impetus to e-governance
  - ↳ will lead to better delivery of services eg. Passport services
  - ↳ Effective grievance redressal mechanisms and inclusivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

Challenges that exist in adoption:

- Higher cost
  ↳ More infrastructure needed → more towers as area covered by a tower is less.
- Lower capacity of private enterprises for such large scale rollout.
- Policy gaps - no effective futuristic policy to provide policy certainity.
- Problem of exclusion - It will be very hard to install such towers throughout India ⇒ DIGITAL DIVIDE
- Increased susceptibility to cyber threats

5G technology needs to be incorporated as fast as possible to leverage its benefits. It will require conducive policy environment, healthy private competition and government support.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? **(250 words) 15**

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Quantum technology is a computing technology that is faster that the conventional computing

Quantum Computing	Conventional computing
• Uses qubits	• Using binary bits 0, 1
• A bit can take both values at same time	• A bit can take either 0 or 1 value
• Different solution every time	• Same solution every time.
• Probabilistic model	• Exact model

Potential of Quantum technology

- Computing
  - ↳ Faster algorithm calculations
  - ↳ Benefit for resource intense computing like
    - — Artificial intelligence
    - — Big Data Analytics
    - — Weather forecasting.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Other areas of application

↳ Space technology - for effective secured satellite communication due to feature of superposition.

↳ Biotechnology
  ↳ for targeted drug delivery
  ↳ Gene editing

↳ Security installations
  ↳ for faster threat analysis
  ↳ Cryptographic communication

Challenges that exist :-

- Requires higher technical expertise
  ↳ India loses computer experts due to brain drain.
- Higher investment required - as they are costlier than normal computers
  ↳ No incentive for average citizen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Non availability of raw material indigenously
  ↳ Import dependence.
- Currently no manufacturing unit in India

Government has come forward with National Mission on Quantum Technologies for a five year period to leverage the emerging benefits of this technology.

Way ahead

→ Increased digital literacy
→ Reduced brain drain
→ Increased industry-academia-government collaboration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

North-Eastern India is filled with a lot of insurgent groups with primary states affected being Manipur, Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram

Examples of insurgents giving up violence :

- Assam Accord, 1985 : All Assam Student Union (AASU) held peace talks with the government
- Shillong Accord, 1975 : Naga Nationalist Council (NNC) accord to give up arms and accept India's constitution
- Naga Peace Accord, 2015 - NSCN-IM in talks with government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Shining Example - Tripura - Insurgency removal by → Decentralisation
  → Increased employment
  → Higher wages
  → locals in police

Issues that exists :

- Illegal immigration continues - People feel becoming minority in their own regions.
- Support of neighbouring countries like China - Provide safe haven and monetary support
- Porous borders - easy escape to Myanmar
- Lower connectivity with mainland India
- Lower development benefits to the people.
- Emerging issues like NRC and Citizenship Amendment Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~Possible~~

- Trust deficit between insurgents and government

Government efforts

→ Surrender cum Rehabilitation Programme

→ Civic Action Plan for Perception Change

→ Reimbursement of security related expenditure.

→ Local participation

Way forward

- Changing perception - by respecting rights of people eg while applying AFSPA
- Security forces capacity ~~to~~ enhancement
- Inclusive development
- Increased employment

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

Cyberspace has expanded exponentially due to technological revolution and government's push to Digital India. This has resulted in increased vulnerabilities.

Vulnerabilities in India's Cyberspace :-

- Increased mobile penetration and internet users due to cheaper data rates.
- Digital illiteracy - about security implications
- Vulnerabilities associated with sub-standard cyberspace devices → compromised devices
- Low cyber security workforce - National Cyber security policy, 2013 aims of 5 lakh trained workforce is still unsatisfied.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Increased presence of foreign companies like those from China in cyberspace
  eg. government banned several chinese apps due to security reasons.

- Increased financial inclusion – heightened banks vulnerability eg. PNB cyber attack

- Threat to critical cyber Infrastructure
  eg. Cyberattack on Kundakulum Nuclear Power Plant.

- Data Privacy Issues

New cyber security Policy :-

- Framework to be adopted in

- Increased government capacities.
  - ↳ Trained staffed
  - ↳ Institutional capacity of CERT-In and other agencies but providing them with state of art technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Increased focus on overseas data flow
- Excessive security check on companies involved in cyberspace.
- Increased focus on critical infrastructure like government working, power, nuclear security, space security
- Increased digital literacy – incorporation in school curriculum.

New cyber security should set ambitious yet achievable goals with prime focus on providing incentives for top technical experts to work within India and providing necessary regulatory support.